THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1872.

Amusements To-day. American Institute—Risk, Sisty-third street Booth's Theatre—Romeo and Juliet, Bowery Theatre—L. O. U. Cooper Institute—Lectors by Maurice Neville Dan Bryant's Minetrels Twenty-third street.

Dry Dock Circus, &c. Foot of Houston street, E. R. Fifth Avenue Theatre-Merry Wives of Windsor, Grand Opera House-Rol Carotte. Olympie Theatre-Lydis Thompson Troups. P. T. Barnum's Great Show-Fourteenth street. St. James's Theatre - San Francisco Ministreis. Theatre Comique - King of Carrots. Tony Pastor's Opera House - Just la Time. Union Square Theatre - Agnes. Wallack's Our American Coutin. Wood's Museum - Our Colored Brother. Matines

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For the accommodation of up-town residents, adverisements for THE SUN will be received at our regula rates at the up-town advertisement offices 54% West rates at the up-town advertisement offices only West Thirty-second street, junction of Broadway and Sixth avenue, and 308 West Twenty-third street, opposite Grand Opera House, and on the east side at 511 Grand street, near East Broadway, from S A. M. to S:30 P.M.

Can Such Things Be ?

Covington in Kentucky is distinguished as the home and the Post Office of the father of our President, and there on the Saturday night after the election the Republicans met to celebrate their great victory. It was a jolly gathering of course, but even there the voice of dissatisfaction

was lifted up. Among the speakers was Major BLEWITT, a brave soldier and a Republican politician of perfect orthodoxy. In the war he began as a private and fought his way up to a field officer's commission; and since then he has been a Republican to the back bone. All through election day he stood at the polls in Covington and worked for his party, and yet, while GRANT had succeeded elsewhere, "here in Covington," said the gallant Major, "right here in the home of the President's parents, we have failed to carry a single ward for him! Why, we are in a minority of nearly eight hundred-a Democratic gain of four hundred since the election for Governor, with Republican gains in nearly all the rest of the State. And Newport, our sister city, which gave GRANT nearly three hundred majority four years ago-and the only city in the State that did give him a majority-now gives

over a hundred against him!" What could be the reason for such a change in the very parental home of the GRANT family? Major BLEWITT tells us plainly. "The President," he says, "has abused his power by giving valuable places to his relatives and the personal favorites of his relatives, and the consequence is the humiliation of Tuesday!"

This shows that people in Covington do not like this sort of thing so well as they do elsewhere. But what is most remarkable is that such talk as Major BLEW-ITT's should be persisted in after the election. Any way, the Major is prudent when he says that he does not expect to ask for an office. His chance of getting one would be poor indeed.

A Chapter of Recent History.

The recent history of the Osage Inplaced faith in the white man have been treated in return for their confidence. The Osages, who now number about 3,500 grounds the whole of the present State of Kansas. When white immigration extended itself into that country they were removed to a reservation comprising about seven million acres of fertile lands, where the men devoted themselves to fishing and hunting, while the squaws cultivated small patches of land. Here, only three years ago, they roamed in all the freedom of the savage state in the enjoyment of possessions which they had been assured they should rermanently retain.

But the construction of the Kansas Pacific Railroad carried another immense tide of immigration into Kansas, and the whites were not long in finding out the value of the Osage lands. Two railroad companies procured the passage of bills through Congress giving them the right of way through this reservation, and endowing them with extensive grants of land. A portion of their domain, now included in the counties of Neosho, Labette, and Wilson, the Indians were induced to cede to the Government, for which the sum of \$300,000 was paid to the Indian Bureau in trust for the tribe. The settlers who were rushing into Kansas at this time, however, included a large class who had no intention of purchasing farms, either from Government or the railroad companies, while there were lands belonging to the Indians which they could appropriate without money or without the formality of gaining authorization from the land offices. So these people crowded in upon the territory of the Indians and squatted upon their property, without having the shadow of a claim to such occu-

pation. In a brief space of time the poor Osage found that their grounds were being overrun with white settlers who were not disposed to tolerate their presence on their own land, and they made up their minds that nothing was left for them to do but abandon their reservation or submit to extermination. At this point the Government stepped in and the Indians were told that they had better remove, but that their Great Father, President GRANT, would see that no injustice was done them. The Government would take their lands in trust, and sell them to the white settlers at the minimum price of \$1.25 an acre, the money to be expended for their benefit, and they could go into the Cherokee country and buy a large domain in a territory which was permanently set apart for the red men. and from which all intruding whites should be expelled by the military. The ground which they were to buy from the Cherokees would be paid for out of the proceeds of their Kansas lands, and a large residue

would be left to apply for their support. The Osages, willing to do anything to show their good intentions, accepted this offer and moved into the Indian Territory. There they had trouble about their boundaries, and were put to great loss owing to negligence on the part of the Government in regard to establish- cent., and the other workmen employed ling has its advantages.

ing the lines of their reservation. But they accepted the situation in good faith, and have done their best to carry out honestly the details of the agreement they

Just now the Osages are somewhat discouraged. The Government agents are endeavoring to interest them in agricultural pursuits; but, as the Indians sensibly say, they cannot well plough the soil with their fingers, and funds to purchase agricultural implements are lamentably scarce. The Government has been selling their lands, but Congress has generously passed laws exempting the purchasers from paying for them for the present, and seems in-clined to continue the same legislation indefinitely. There should be to-day a very large amount of money in the possession of the Government from the sale of the Osage trust lands, but Congress has been making extensions of time for the payment of these just debts until the Indians have pretty much given up all hope of receiving anything at all for their property; while, to add to their embarrassment, it is known that at the approaching session of Congress renewed efforts will be made by the land grabbers to gain possession of their present abiding place in the Indian Territory, which, if successful, will leave them the grave as their only place of refuge.

On the whole, it is doubtful if the Osage Indians feel as enthusiastic over GRANT'S Indian policy as do some of the good men who have had no practical experience of its workings. The untutored savage is unable to see where there is much for him to boast of in suffering starvation in meek submission while being cheated out of his lawful property, as compared with the old method of fighting for the maintenance of his rights. It is evident that the Indian sense of honesty and justice has not yet been educated up to the Washington standard.

Fruit of a Beautiful Example. We are told that "he that is slow to anger is better than the mighty, and he that ruleth his spirit, than he that taketh a city." They have such a man in Cincinnati. Everybody will suppose directly that we mean Deacon RICHARD SMITH, but we do not. We only mean him indirectly. The Deacon, although a truly good man, is possessed by a little infirmity of temper which sometimes causes him to forget what is due to his own character and the laws of Ohio in regard to assault and battery; but this failing is justly regarded by his friends as nothing more than an eccentricity, or, as it were, an idiosyncrasy, which does not seriously interfere with the general run of his true goodness.

Nevertheless, it remains true that meek ness cannot be claimed for Deacon Rich-ARD SMITH as the most shining of his beautiful qualities. Therefore the man we mean is not this man, but another man; and the people of Cincinnati, who all appreciate true goodness, however manifested, have signalized their regard for the peculiar gift of this other man by electing him to the office of Mayor. A few nights ago, in the Council chamber of that city, some of the Councilmen who do not appear to realize what a treasure they have in their Chief Magistrate indulged in words of unkindness toward the Mayor, and went on to show by the remarks that they made that they were not friends of his. Indeed, it was enough to drive any ordinary Mayor to manifestations of wrath and madness. But the Cincinnati Mayor is not an ordinary Mayor; and instead of giving vent to the indignation which doubtless gathered in his breast, he kept silence, and finally, at a most critical point in the discussion, it was found that he was no longer there! Where he went was a mystery, for the place to which he withdrew was so sequestered that even the Sergeant-at-Arms was unable to find him. dians affords a fair example of the manner | But if his hiding place was a mystery, his in which those aboriginal tribes who have purpose in leaving the Council chamber | thousand dollars more. Before the stores burnt was still more problematical, and furnished cause for the wildest conjecture. The affair might have remained a mystery forever had not an enterprising reporter succeeded in interviewing his Honor, who briefly explained his purpose as follows:

"When they became so abusive up in Council I re-marked to Krck: 'Things are getting to such a pass that I can't stand it here any longer. If I don't get out there'libe trouble here. so lieft. I can stand a good deal, but things sometimes get to the point where I have to hit a man." Now, the spectacle of the Mayor of a

great city, after being moved to hot anger fleeing from his chair in the Council chamber and hiding himself away in order to keep from hitting a man, is an example of a man ruling his spirit which could never have occurred in any other city than Cincinnati. And the only rational explanation of its occurrence there is to be found in the fact that Deacon RICHARD SMITH lives there. It is all a result of the beautiful example and influence of his true goodness. What Cincinnati owes to that truly good man is just being found out: and it is a just cause of satisfaction to us that he did not begin to be appreciated at home until THE SUN poured its full light upon his character and qualities.

Why Coal is So High in England.

The working miners in England for some time past have been mercilessly denounced by the thoughtless on all sides for raising the price of coal and indirectly deranging the whole trade of Great Britain by extorting preposterous prices for their labor through their trades-union combinations. In the mean time there are those who have been carefully investigating this subject, and they are finding out that it is not the rise in the price of labor which has so enormously increased the cost of coal, but the extortions of quite a different sort of trades unions from those of the miners-unions or combinations of the coal owners to exact exorbitant profits from the consumers.

The London News some time ago sent a special correspondent through the coal districts, and was surprised to find that the increase of the colliers' wages was comparatively slight, while the coal masters had carried up the prices of coal to their present exorbitant rates by means of rings acting in concert to create a fictitious value for their products. Lately people in England are beginning to realize the true state of affairs, and large buyers are now holding off from making fresh contracts, confident that a great lowering of prices

must shortly take place. A gentleman largely interested in the coal trade, both as a producer and consumer, and who is therefore well qualified to give an impartial opinion on this subject, in a letter to the Times gives some facts that show how unjust have been those accusations against the working miners which have charged them with conspiring to obtain extravagant wages. He says that at the pit's mouth in the neighborhood of Wigan, in Lancashire, coal has advanced from 130 to 320 per cent. in less than a year; while in the same time the colliers' wages have advanced only 40 per

in the coal trade have had no rise. He speaks of one small proprietor who has realized £100,000 the present year from this state of affairs; of a small company which last year divided £28,000 among its shareholders, and has this year paid them £220,000; of another company which has returned its shareholders the whole of their capital within two years; and of various private firms which are estimated to have netted from £200,000 to £600,000 each during the last twelve months. And during all the time that the rich coal proprietors were rolling up such colossal fortunes, words could hardly be found severe enough for the poor miners who had de manded an increase in their wages somewhat proportionate to the increase in the cost of living which has taken place within

the past few years. It is not likely that the present extravagant prices for coal can long be maintained in Great Britain, but they can never return to the low standard of former years. The virgin coal deposits of England are almost exhausted; and hereafter, though there is an abundance of coal there, it will cost more to raise it to the surface. Moreover, the cost of living in England has been rapidly increasing for many years past and labor wages can never again descend to the miserable pittances which were accepted years ago. Though the extravagant profits of the coal owners will doubtless be ut down and the cost of coal be measurably reduced, there are many causes to prevent its ever falling to the low prices ruling a few years ago.

Two singular examples of the manner in which reverence for high birth is decreasing in Great Britain have recently been made public In the first case, at the Warwick County Petty Sessions two lords and about a dozen county magistrates were occupied during nearly a day in deciding upon a complaint made by Lord CONYERS against a Mr. EDWARD TUCKWELL, tutor to Mr. LIEBORT, of Wellesbourne Hall, charging the defendant with having violently assaulted his Lordship. The evidence was contradictory and not particularly interesting; but it appeared that the tutor, having become inrolved in a quarrel with the lord in which each of the parties exhibited decidedly aggressive propensities, wound up the discussion by pummeling his Lordship on the gravelled paths of his own lordly domain, and executing his work so effectually that his Lordship was obliged to use crutches in coming into court to tell his story. And yet it did not appear that any great moral shock had followed this summary way of using a nobleman; but the Court, waiving all distinctions of birth, appeared merely desirous of ascertaining which of the two men had acted the most like a blackguard in order to apportion the blame justly. The other case was worse still. Her Majesty the Queen of England wished o open the roads in the drowsy little town of Richmond on Thames, in order that a water pipe might be laid from the crown conduit on Richmond Common to the royal laundry at Kew, and the town vestry, as a matter of form, was requested to issue an authorization for the work to be done. But it appears that there was an apprehension that the water supply of the Richand folks would suffer danger of being injuriously affected by the proposed work; so the vestry peremptorily refused to grant the required authorization. A request that this decision should be rescinded received still less favor, and her Majesty was given distinctly to understand that her Richmond subjects were determined to hold to their rights though her Majesty should never get her clothes washed. So the Queen's washerwomen must go elsewhere for their water, and the Queen finds herself nelpless to prevent it.

Harvard College lost largely by the fire n Boston. Stores in Franklin, Arch, and Hawey streets, belonging to the corporation, wer destroyed, which, with the land they stood on were valued by the city assessors at \$562,000. The annual rents of these stores amounted to \$38,000, the tenants paying the taxes. The stores were insured for \$216,000; but of this amount the corporation expect to recover only about \$100,000, while it will be called upon at once to pay for assessments in mutual insurance companies over \$6,000, and for reinsurance in part on buildings, collections, and libraries, several can be rebuilt a year's taxes on the ground which they covered will also be due, while it will cost \$300,000 to replace the buildings. The College finds itself therefore deprived of an annua ncome of \$38,000, while it is subjected to extraordinary expenses amounting at least to \$12,000, and appeals to its friends for a contribution of \$50,000 to meet its immediate necessities. Further assistance to the amount of \$200,000 will be required to place the College financially on the footing it occupied previous to

Missouri, like New York, is in the height of the shooting season. Five shooting affrays are reported in one week as occurring in differ ent parts of the State. Three were the results of political quarrels, and the other two of longstanding feuds. The victims represent both political parties. The State authorities, however, have shown themselves fully competent to deal with such offenders, and the indictment of the Cass county lynchers indicates a healthy feeling of respect for the majesty of the law.

The British Admiralty is about despatch-

ing the corvette Challenger, of 2,306 tons, on scientific expedition around the world. The expedition is to be under the immediate dire of the hydrographic department of the Admiralty, and the ship, which is fitted out with a magnificent collection of scientific apparatus, will be under the command of Capt. G. S. NARES, R. N., who has had much experience in explorations. The scientific staff accompanying the expedition includes men eminent in many different branches of natural history and science, and the most liberal provisions have been made in all departments in order to secure a successful result to the undertaking. The Challenge will sail from Portsmouth for Gibraltar. The main purpose of the expedition will be to drag out from the depths of the ocean hitherto concealed secrets of nature, and its starting point may properly be considered Gibraltar. The first haul of the dredge, however, will be made in the Bay of Biscay, if the weather should prove favorable. From Gibraltar the Challenger will proceed to circumnavigate the globe, making many diversions from the usual courses of sailing, in order to visit regions regarding which little is accurately known. Three years and a half is assigned as the time for the voyage. In addition to its deep-sea work the expedition will investigate all subjects of scientific interest which may suggest themselves in the strange countries it proposes to visit.

Earthquakes are not usually considered welcome visitations, but the citizens of Lima have had occasion to rejoice over the results of a timely shock in the early part of last month. The sluggish Peruvian Congress was so frightened by the subterranean grumbling that they finished up business in about two days and hastened ome. An earthquake every February or March in Albany might bring invaluable relief to the too-much governed people of the State of New York.

There has been a great deal of just animadversion on the system of duelling, once prevalent and not yet entirely extinct in the outh. But duelling is fair play compared to the fashionable style of murder in New York. In a duel a man has a chance for his life. Here the pistol bullet bears at once the challenge and the doom. In a duel both parties might happily be killed, and the public spared the expense and unpleasantness of detaining a murdoser for several months in a cell where, if he is at all consumptive, the disease is likely to take a fatal hold upon him. After all, the system of duel-

THE WASHINGTON RING.

Its Manifold Frauds and Rascalities

rrespondence of The Sun. WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.-This Territorial Government of ours is absolutely bankrupt in money, credit, and character. They have squandered and stolen the four million loan which the negroes yoted, all the revenue extorted from special taxes for pretended improvements, two nillions of regular receipts from taxation, and are three millions in debt-all within twelve months. There is nothing to show but the sudden wealth of the Ring, gorgeous and vulgar display by its favorites, and pretentious requery dressed in the loudest and latest style. There has not been a dime in the Treasury for months The most sacred funds have been seized and misapplied to keep the machine running until Congress can be called upon to help the wagoner out of the mud.

In order to have a pretext for great appropriations, the Board of Public Works have shame-fully torn up the streets surrounding the departments, federal reservations, and other pub-lic property. They will claim to have done this work of vandalism on the faith that Congress would pay for it, and as Gen. Babcock, who represents the Government in this business, is allied with Shepherd and his plundering Ring, he will sustain the intended depletion of the Treasury, of course. A scandal has just come to light which shows

the desperate condition of this Ring, and its unscrupulous audacity. A year ago the people of Washington subscribed \$100,000 for the relief of Chicago. The Legislature authorized the issue of bonds to cover this donation. They were placed in the hands of Henry D. Cooke, Governor of this sham Territory, for sale. After much difficulty the Relief Committee suceeded in getting about \$70,000 of this fund in various installmente. All efforts to obtain the remainder failed. Pretences of delay were invented to put off a settlement, on the ground that the credit of the District might be impaired by a sale of \$30,000 worth of bonds! Finally Mr Hammond, Treasurer of the Chicago fund, came here last week to close this matter, and to transfer the money to Boston as a part of the Chicago contribution. Then it turned out that the bonds had been sold and the secret preserved by Cooke, who made the sale. Instead of turning the proceeds over to the committee here, it is alleged they were used for the Board of Public Works, while everybody believed the bonds were unsold in the Governor's desk. These facts have been forced out by Mr. Hammond's presence, and after a year's delay Chicago will get by compulsion the charity which was generously voted in her hour of need, and disgracefully withheld by

these jobbing speculators in misfortune.

This is not all by any means. The Board of Public Works have issued certificates of indebtedness against the property arbitrarily "im-proved" by the Ring. Some of the parties have paid the assessments to avoid litigation. Others have determined to contest the extortions to the last extremity. In order to raise money the Board hypothecated these certificates with the First National Bank of New York. Recently First National Bank of New York. Recently one of them was sent for collection to a well-known merchant, with notice of its being held by this bank. He immediately produced a receipt for the payment of the special tax, showing by the date that it was paid in ten days after the bill had been originally rendered! Thus, in addition to other rascality, duplicate certificates of indebtedness have been put on the market. To what extent this fraud has been carried is not now known. But the men concerned in it are capable of any villainy to fill their own pockets. Let Tammany hide its diminished head.

SCRUTATOR.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Two Vacancies to be Created-Judge Settle will not be Appointed.

Correspondence of The Sun. Washington, Nov. 19 .- The Republican managers have determined to create two vacancies on the bench of the Supreme Court, if the broadest hints and a persistent purpose can chieve that object. As the actual incumbents hold during life and good behavior, they can only be disposed of by their own willing or extorted consent. The law provides that a Judge who shall have attained the age of seventy and served ten years may retire on a pension of full pay. The retirement is optional, and not affected by disability to perform the duties of that high

Mr. Justice Nelson is the only member of this Mr. Justice Nelson is the only member of this Court who comes within the scope of the law. He was not present at the last term, and is not expected to appear at the regular term, which will commence on the first Monday in December. In fact, it is believed he will never again take his least on the bench. Hence the desire for his vacancy, which involves no personal hardship. The story that "Judge" Settle of North Carolina will succeed him is simply absurd. The wish is father to the thought. Aside from his palpable unfitness, New York would not permit such a private pass from her grasso, or yield to such a prize to pass from her grasp, or yield to the intrusion of a stranger to that district. She has too many impatient ambitions waiting for the ermine to make any concession of her real

or supposed rights.

The health of Chief Justice Chase is seriously broken, though he bravely bears up and seeks to throw off the too evident infirmities which have shattered a naturally strong organization. There is a disposition to modify the law so as to include his case on the pension roll of the judicalary, but the difficulty lies with himself. He will not promise to resign to the syant of proclary, but the difficulty lies with himself. He will not promise to resign in the event of provision being made, and, like other sick men, repels the idea of physical inability to discharge his trust. Several patriotic gentlemen are on the anxious seat for his robes, including no less than three of his colleagues, who solemnly shake their wise heads when the Chief Justice takes his daily dose during a long argument, just as Lord Palmerston used to do during a dull debate. How he is to be got rid of is now the question.

SCRUTATOR.

Gen. Forrest and Gen. Hammond. From the Kaneas City Journal of Commerce, Sth.

We are in receipt of a letter from Gen.

N. B. Forrest of Memphis, Tenn., enclosing an extract from the Appeal of that city, said extract being from a report in this paper of a speech made by Gen. Hammond at Turner Hall. The letter, in view of Gen. Hammond's note below, need not be published, and the writer himself will approve of our withholding it:

NOTE FROM GEN. HAMMOND. Journal of Commerce. KANSAS CITY, Nov. 6, 1872.

Journal of Commerce.

DEAE SID: I have been shown a letter from Gen. N. B. Forrest of Memphis, Tenn., in which he encloses an extract from the Journal of Commerce, republished in the Memphis Appeal. This extract-from a speech made by me in Kansas City-make me say that "He is President of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad, also that Gen. Grant is charged with a bond steal in the Selma, Marion and Memphis Railroad, but that Gen. Forrest is the guilty party, having received three millions of these bonds.

He denounces these statements as false, and they undoubtedly are, and I did not make them.

I did not use the language, and did not mention Gen. Forrest in connection with railroads.

When a report of my speech reached me, I was great-

the paper.

The only allusion made to Gen. Forrest was in contradiction of the slanders against him in connection with the capture of Fort Pillow, and which I mentioned as an example of the reports which have served to produce bad feelings between the two sections of our country.

as an example of the reports which have served to produce bad feelings between the two sections of our country.

I have the notes of my speech made at that time, and it is only just to myself to say that I did not attribute to Gen. Forrest any connection with bonds; nor make any charge against him of any kind whatever; but on the contrary, used language which has brought kind expressions from many who are opposed to me politically.

Very respectfully, &c., J. H. HARWOND.

A note to the editor, accompanying the above, requests us to give our own recollection of the speech, we being present at the time. That recollection agrees with the statement of Gen. Hammond. The report was not a verbatim one, and the reporter did not make the statement clearly. Gen. Hammond was refuting the charges made against the Administration in regard to the Southern State debts, and that they want to enrich "carpet-baggers." In doing this he stated that they had mainly been contracted for railroads, and enumerated the various roads and showed that they were in many cases controlled by former officers of the rebei army, Gen. Forrest's road being named among them.

The legitimate conclusion was, if these debts are "frauds," "swindles," "stealings," and "plunder," as charged by the enemies of Grant, the proceeds did not go to his friends or the "carpet-baggers." This was the position of Gen. Hammond, but he nowhere charged that they were so,

Bribery in the Recent Election.

SIR: In to-day's SUN one of your correspondents from Poughkeepsie speaks of the profuse use of money in our county on election. In our town the Re-publicans had over \$10,000, and every one was seen, even some of our rich men who own most of the real estate about. One man who is at the head of one of our churches was given \$2,000, and one of our strong "Generals" got a promise of an examination under the Civili Service law; but as the county is one of the richest in the State, the Republican party had not enough to go around, so they put it all in the Democratic towns like this, and bought men who were heretofore the soul of honor; but the county could not be bought, so it went for the honest side.

But our town is now rich. All our strikers have on new overcosts and new hats. It is really wonderful to go to a church and see all the deacons in their new clother, all fresh from the store. Also, all the money is as new as scheet of clean paper, and any one who has any dirty money is accused of having worked for it. We are all lying off. me of our rich men who own most of the real estate

lying off.
RED HOOK. Dutchess county, Nov. 14, 1872.

A PRE-HISTORIC MONSTER.

POSSIBLY THE EIGHTH WONDER OF THE WORLD.

The Discovery of a Mammoth in the Chemung Valley-Quarrelling over the Remains-A Lively Fight in Prospec;-A Funny Letter to Mr. Barnum-A Fortune in Bones.

A few days ago a letter containing the following paragraph was received at the SUN office from Waverley, Tioga county, N. Y.:

They say that two boys were playing on the north bank of the Chemung river, a few miles above this town, on Sunday last. While jumping on the edge of the bank a portion crumbled off, exposing to view the head of a gigantic animal. A doctor in Chemung bought the boys out, and purchased the right of exploration of the owner. The discovery of the wonderful remains has created great excitement through the Chemung by alley, from Waverley to Elmira.

A Sun reporter was immediately sent to in-

A SUN reporter was immediately sent to inquire into the truth of the alleged discovery. On reaching Waverley he found all sorts of sto-ries circulating in regard to the matter. Some said that while two boys were fishing they ran short of balt, and in digging into the bank for worms they dug into the mouth of a mastodon with teeth as large as watermelons. Others said that the remains were not found in the bank of the river, but in a field, by men who were digging potatoes. The village paper had a paragraph concerning the wonder discovered ten days previously, but, strange to say, although the distance was only eight miles to the place of the discovery, the editor had not investigated for the facts. All agreed, however, that something wonderful had been found, and that Dr. E. Gere, of the town of Chemung, had purchased

the fossil remains.

A LIVELY HORSE. The reporter at once proceeded to a livery stable for the porpose of procuring a horse and wagon with which to proceed on a tour of investigation. The livery man said that the horses were all sick with the epizoot, and that he did not like to let them go out. Upon informing him that the great horseman, Mr. Robert Bonner, nad given it as his opinion that a little gentle exercise was a good thing for horses that were not seriously attacked, he consented to furnish a horse, and thereupon produced as fine a specimen of the epizoot as the reporter had seen among many thousand cases in the city. The animal had recovered from the running-atthe-nose stage of the disease, and was swelled as round as a barrel. His legs were so stiff that he could scarcely move. At first he was loath to start, and swelled with indignation at a slight touch of the whip. Finally, however, he moved, and jogged along through the town at a shuffling gait. wagon with which to proceed on a tour of inves-

On arriving at Chemung the reporter found he facts of the finding of the fossil remains to the facts of the finding of the fossil remains to be as follows:

About I.P. M. on Monday, Oct. 28, some twenty men were engaged in removing a small school house that nad previously stood in front of a new farm house recently built by Mr. Henry 8. Beidelman, a well-to-do farmer. In a narrow field on the opposite side of the road, close to the north bank of the Chemung river, three men were engaged digging potatoes. They were George Decker, his son Jacob, about 20 years of age, and Jacob Corner, about the age of young Decker. The men moving the school-house, needing assistance, sent for the potato diggers. Old Mr. Decker said, "Come, boys, let's wash our hands and go and give them a lift."

In order to wash their hands they had to dean order to wash their names they had to de-scend a steep bank to the river about twelve feet down. Part of the bank had recently been washed away. The soil was a concrete forma-tion of gravel, sand, and pebbles. A portion of the bank crumbled and rolled down as the men descended. After washing their hands, as they turned to return, the elder Decker said to his son:

son:
"Jacob, that's a queer looking stone, pull it
out," at the same time pointing to a white object that stuck up out of the foot of the bank lose to the water.

Jacob stooped down and pulled out the thing, t was over a foot long and very thick and heavy.

Father, this is no stone, it's a bone," said

Jacob.

"Here is another one just like it," said young Corner, pulling another specimen out of the sand and gravel.

The three men then ascended the bank and carried the bones, as they called them, to the group who stood in the road around the schoolhouse.

A REEN-SIGRIED DOCTOR.

house.

A REEN-SIGHTED DOCTOR.

While these men were examining the relies Dr. Gere drove up and joined the men. At the first glance the doctor says that he thought they were two rather thick specimens of petrified honeycomb, but on taking one of them in his hands he saw at once that they were immense molars from the jaws of the pre-historic animal called the Elephas primigenius or mammoth. The doctor then recalled to his mind a plate in Sir Charles Lyell's "Manual of Elementary Geology," representing one-third of the size of two molars of exactly the same form as those he now saw before him, and which were reresented as fine specimens of the teeth of the elephas. The teeth described by Sir Charles Lyell's were not more than one-fifth the size of those just found.

"Where did you get these, boys?" inquired the doctor.

"Down the bank, close to the river. Are they worth anything, doctor?" replied the elector.

"Yes, they are worth something as curiosities to scientific men. I should like to take them home and place them in my cabinet. What will you sell them for?"

home and place them in my cabinet. What will you sell them for?"
"You can have mine for seventy-five cents,"

"You can have mine for seventy-five cents," said young Decker.
"All right; there's your money," replied the doctor, handing over the change.
"How much do you want for yours, Conrner?" asked the doctor rather anxiously.
"Well, I guss it's worth a dollar, doctor, seeing that it will make you a pair," replied Corner, carelessly, handing the doctor the molar.
The doctor paid the dollar and started for home with his treasures.

The DOCTOR DISPLAYS HIS TREASURES.
The reporter, is company with Mr. John B.

The BOCTOR DISPLAYS HIS TREASURES.

THE DOCTOR DISPLAYS HIS TREASURES.

The reporter, is company with Mr. John B. Kirk, a well-known scientific gentleman residing in Waverley, called at Dr. Gere's mansion on the outskirts of the town of Chemung. The doctor was absent, but his wife received the visitors cordially, and on being informed of the object of the call, immediately sent for the doctor. The doctor scon appeared, said he was glad to meet the representative of The Sux and his friend, and would willingly give all the information he could in relation to the wonderful discoveries. The doctor then produced a heavy bundle folded up in a white cotton cloth, and unrolling it displayed three large, bony-looking substances of a dingy white and yellow color.

"This," said the doctor, taking one of the pieces in his hand, "is one of the moiars; the other one has been stolen from me-you will soon learn in what manner. The grinding surface of this moiar, you will observe, resembles in shape and size the bottom of a man's shoe—it is very hard and uneven, like the ridges in the roof of a horse's mouth, and in color resembles a milistone. It no doubt ground up an immense amount of food some thirty thousand years ago. It weighs nine pounds. If you have a rule we will measure it."

Mr. Kirk produced a rule, and carefully measured the tooth. It measured exactly 164 inches from point to point on one side, which would make it 29 inches in circumference. The grinding surface measured 18 inches in circumference. It was 3½ inches wide in the centre, and of irregular height, averaging about 12 inches. The upper part was very jagged. It had probably been broken off from below the jaw.

"This fragment," remarked the doctor, picking up another of the pieces over a foot long, "is a piece of the upper jaw. This is about one-quarter of its original size. It is five and a half inches in circumference. The entire jaw must have measured at least twenty-two and a half inches in circumference. Of course the narrow part of the teeth fitted in

"Doctor how did you lose the other molar?" inquired the reporter.
"I will tell you shortly," replied the doctor.
"After reaching home I consulted my books and plates and soon found that I had portions of the remains of what is probably the largest animal ever unearthed on the globe. Look at these plates in Sir Charles Lyell's work on geology. You will easily perceive that there is no mistake about this being an Elephs primigentate. These teeth are at least five times larger than those previously discovered. As soon as I became satisfied of this I entered into an agreement with Mr. Beidelman to allow no one but ourselves to excavate in the bank, hoping that the animal lay with its head to the river, and that we might possibly uncover the entire skeleton. This would prevent the remains from being taken away by piecemeal. In

nains from being taken away by piecemeal.

HISTORY OF THE CHEMUNG VALLEY,
written by the late Thomas Maxwell, mention is made of a large horn or tusk found in the river below Beidelman's by the Indians. After this the Indians called the river Chemung, signifying Big Horn. The tusk is said to have been ten feet long, and was sold by the Indians many years ago to William Lee, a collector of Indian curiosities. The last heard of this tusk was that it had been taken to Quebec. Some of the earlier settlers also discovered a similar tusk at the lower end of the Narrows, some distance below Beidelman's. This horn or tusk, I belleve, is now in Philadelphia or Boston. After consulting with several learned men in this vicinity, we came to the conclusion that this animal might be, and probably is, the very one from which the tusks had become detached and floated down the river. Of course, all this became the common talk of the neighborhood. Men and boys discussed it in the village stores and bar-rooms. They told Beidelman that the remains were worth thousands of dollars. Beidelman is a good, honest farmer, but his cupidity became aroused, and he resolved to obtain possession of the teeth and the rest of the remains, if possible. HISTORY OF THE CHEMUNG VALLEY,

CAPTURING A MOLAR.

of his friends to a social party at his house. My wife and I were of the number. Thinking that the company would feel interested in the molars, I took them along with me. On leaving the house that evening Mr. Parshall requested me to leave one of the teeth, as he wished to show it to some scientific friends whom he expected from Ithaca. I left the tooth, upon Mr. Parshall promising to become responsible for its safe keeping. Beldelman soon heard of my leaving the tooth at Mr. Parshall's and of the growing excitement in regard to the fossils. He became excited and nervous, and called at my nouse. I was out at the time. He said to my wife:

"Mrs. Gere, I want to see them bones. My neighbors say to me, Hank, them teeth are worth money."

"My wife brought him the fossils; he handled them nervously, and glanced toward the door in an anxious manner, but finally laid them down with the remark, 'Mrs. Gere, tell the doctor thems mine."

"After leaving my house," continued the doetor, "Beldelman walked into Mr. Parshall's and demanded to see his tooth, as he called it, that I had left there. It was on Sunday. A minister was examining the molar at the time. It lay on a table before him. Beldelman stepped up to the table, took the molar in his hand, and was in the act of walking off with it, when Mr. Parshall said, quietty: 'Come, Beldelman, lay that tooth down; it belongs to Dr. Gere, and I am responsible for it.

"No, sir, it is my property, and I'll be responsible to the doctor for its safe keeping,' said Beidelman, walking out of the house with it.

"If it had not occurred on a Sunday Mr. Parshall says that there would have been the liveliest struggle over that bone that ever took place in the Chemung valley. They are both powerful men, "quietly remarked the doctor." "Doctor, have you made any efforts to discover whether the skeleton of the monster really lies in the river bank?" inquired the reporter.

"No; I became so angry over the purloining of the tooth that I did not want to meet Beldel-

porter.

"No; I became so angry over the purloining of the tooth that I did not want to meet Beidelman until I had cooled off a little. Besides, the river is a little too high now to dig with safety. The water might decompose the lime in the bones."

THE DOCTOR'S OPINION OF THE MONSTER. Reporter-Doctor, will you favor me with your opinion of the size of the animal, from the evi-

ences you have in your possession?
The Doctor—With pleasure.
Drawing a chair up to his desk, the doctor rote and handed the reporter the following lines:

The two grinders or molars found on the bank of the Chemung river I think are from the upper jaw of an animal called the elephas primigenius, or manimoth, an animal which must have the service as large the largest mastodon we have the service as large to ne, or parts of the mastodon found near New burgh, N. T., some years ago, was said by Prof. Hall to have been 25 feet long, 12 feet high, and had a tusk 10 feet long.

been 28 feet long, if feet high, and had a tusk 10 feet long."

Reporter—Doctor, will you go with me to Beidelman's, and make further investigations?

Doctor—I am at your service, sir.

The doctor and the reporter were soon on their way for a cold drive of three miles up the Chemung river. From the slow movements of Old Epizoot, and his slightly increased bulk, it was about an even chance whether he would stand it to get back to Waverley alive.

On arriving at Heidelman's farm the doctor and the reporter proceeded at once (after covering Epizoot with a blanket and buffalo robe) across the lot to the bank of the river. The bank was about twelve feet high. As the doctor and reporter descended the pebbles and stones rolled down by the peck.

"This is the spot," said the doctor. "Somebody has been digging here, but they haven't gone far enough to get out anything of account."

Reporter—Doctor, suppose we dig in and see if we can uncover the head or neck of the animal.

Doctor—I'll examine first to see if they have

if we can uncover the head or neck of the animal.

Doctor—I'll examine first to see if they have taken anything out.

While the doctor was making the examination the reporter took a look at the surroundings. The river here was about two hundred feet wide. The river just above winded around in the form of a letter S. The spot where the molars and pieces of jaw were found was at the lower end of the S. The valley at this point was about two miles wide. Most of the soil was under a rich state of cultivation. Many tobacco, wheat, and potato fields were in sight, from which the crops had been guthered. A little island lay in the river just below, covered with a luxuriant growth of young trees. Oneach side of the valley a chain of rocky hills arose from three to five hundred feet in height. Up the river the valley spread out wider. Below, the river ran into the Narrows, some two miles distant, between towering walls of shale rock.

FRESH DISCOVERIES.

FRESH DISCOVERIES. "Here are some pieces of the bones," said the doctor, holding up some small fragments that looked as if they were turning to lime. "Something has been taken out since I was here."

The reporter immediately took up a sharppointed piece of drift wood and began digging into the bank, in the hope of uncovering the end of the vertebræ or some other portion of the animal. He soon came to a round object about the size of the largest end of a tenpin. The outer shell of it was cracked off a little, as if there had been petrified skin covering it. After a little vigorous exertion it was pulled from the bank.

bank.

Reporter—What is it, doctor?

Doctor—A stone. Look at this one I have.

See the petrified shells on it.

The reporter took the stone. It was about the size of a large orange, and very heavy for a stone. It was covered with little petrified shells. While looking intently at these scalloped shells, a strong, loud voice came from above, saying, "Doctor, you are playing sharp points on me."

A CHEMUNG FARMER.

On looking up the bank, there stood one of the sturdiest farmers to be found in the Chemung valley. He was firmly braced, with his right foot a little in advance. A clear, keen pair of gray eyes looked out from under the peak of a dark cloth cap, that fitted tightly to a head as a cocoanut. A blue blouse covered his round as a cocoanut. A blue blouse covered his herculean shoulders, while his hands were working in the pockets of a pair of Kentucky jean overalls that encased his strongly-built legs. The doctor was standing as straight as an arrow, calm, firm, and digmifed. Both men were a little past middle age, but in the prime of life, their hair turning into an iron gray.

"Mr. Beidelman, this is a gentleman from The New York Sun; he has come to get the particulars of the discovery of the mammoth remains," said the doctor in a pleasant tone of voice.

mains," said the doctor in a pleasant tone of voice.

"All the way from York, eh?" said Mr. Beidelman, as he came down the bank and welcomed the reporter with a hearty grip and pleasant smile.

The doctor began a reëxamination of the contents of the hole. Beideiman walked up the river a few rods and beckoned to the reporter. His first words were, "Excuse me. stranger, but how much money is there in this thing?"

"If you succeed in unearthing the skeleton, and it should turn out as large as the doctor thinks, it will probably be worth a few thousand dollars."

follars."
"It's thar, stranger, as sure as you're born.

"It's thar, stranger, as sure as you're born. The doctor says it lay with its head to the river, so its hinder must be in the bank. You see, the doctor's been playing sharp pints on me. Them bones belong to me. They were stuck fast in my land. My grandfather settled on this farm fore the red skins left the valley. I've got one of them teeth, and I'm bound to have the other." other."
Here the reporter intimated that as the doctor was a scientific man and understood the matter they had better pull together.

"I know more about them things than the doctor does," continued Beidelman. "I'll tell you what I done the other day. I took that tooth to the Cornell 'Versity at Ithaca. I had it wrapped up carefully. I went to one of the prefessors, and said I, 'Show me your geologies, putrefactions, experiments, and fussils.' I fear that I do not fully understand you,' said the professor. Then I said, 'Show me your bone curlosities.' They took me into a place filled with shelves and glass cases, and lots of bones and teeth and skulls, but there was nothing there like mine. By that time three or four professors got round. Then I unrolled my tooth and asked them if they could match it among their geologies, putrefactions, experiments, and fussils. They said they couldn't. One of 'em, who'd been all over the world, Professor Hart, I think it was, said he had seen a similar one in Europe, but that it was a great deal smaller. Then they asked me if it was in the market. I told them not yet. Stranger, how much money do you think there is in it?" THE FARMER VISITS THE CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

THE DOCTOR AND FARMER MEET AGAIN. Before the reporter could answer, the doctor approached. Beidelman at once broke out in a loud strain about the Indians and his grandfather. As the doctor came up Beidelman said, "Doctor, I understand there is bad blood between us in this matter. Now hadn't we better go snacks, and have it put down in black and wnite?" wnite?"
"I didn't like the way in which you went into Parshall's House, and took that tooth. I would rather you had gone to my house, and taken the one I have." replied the doctor calmiy.
"If a man's horse is stolen, doctor, ne has a right to take him wherever he can find him," replied Beidelman.
"I didn't steal them; I bought them, and you made no objection to the bargain. Besides, you made no objection to the bargain.

"I didn't steal them; I bought them, and you made no objection to the bargain. Besides, you agreed to give me the right to try and recover the entire skeleton."

"Yes, doctor, but you see there's thousands of dollars in this thing; let's go to the house, and talk it over."

"I have to go up the road to see a patient," said the doctor. "I'll call when I return."

"Well, stranger, you come and take not luck

said the doctor. "I'll call when I return."
"Well, stranger, you come and take pot luck with us." Then, with a wink and a side whisper, he said. "I've got something to show you."
The reporter accompanied Beidelman to his house. As soon as they entered Beidelman said, I have writ to Barnum. I'll read you the letter, Beidelman then read the following letter, which he kindly allowed the reporter to copy verbatim et literatim: BEIDELMAN'S LETTER TO BARNUM

BEIDELMAN'S LETTER TO BARNUM.

MY P T Barnum I thought I wood right you a feew lines saking of you if there ever was such a thing that lived and inhabited the land of America cald the manicht eliphant if sow wen and how long agow! I have two theath just washed out of my bank on the Cheming River on my farm under ground ten feet deep war the bank has not been disturb since this country has bin settled by wife people till now that I now is a positive fact the two ways is in his inches long 3½ inches across, just as perfict as though they had just droped from the animel also did you ever sea the Real one if not it wood pay you to come up and sea them I have a few bones from the same snimel also have they ever discovered in America before to your knowled if sow please tell me wen and ware and who have them

now our gentlemen hare in Chemung donte believe that America ever was inhabited by such a monster. When this country was inhabited by the Indians just one mile below me they found a horne they caid it but it was a task. I am informed is now in Quebec or in Philadelphia the Chemung River took, its name from that horne have now doubt but that it belong to the same animal they was found only one mile apart.

Yours in respect. H. S. REIDELMAN.

I wood like to hear from you my address. Chemung town and Chemung. Co. N. Y. the great milany is how came they hear 10 feet under ground ware the soyl has nevr bin disturb and what length of time have they laid theire to best of your knowlage.

A FIGHT COMING.

A FIGHT COMING.

A FIGHT COMING.

It will be seen from the above letter that Mr. Beidelman informs Mr. Barnum that he has two teeth and some bones. As he has only one tooth now in his possession, he evidently intends to capture the other by law, stratagem, or force. The doctor is equally determined to recover the tooth he bought and paid for. He likewise has or foul, so there is likely to be a lively fight over the fossils. There are two great parties to the fight forming in the valley, about half the inhabitants contending that the doctor has a right to the relics, while the rest are ready to fight with Beidelman.

After the reporter had copied Mr. Beidelman's letter the latter produced the tooth. It was similar in size and appearance to the one in the possession of the doctor, except that Beidelman had polished and scraped it very clean thereby knocking off some of the soft portions of the tooth where it was not covered with enamel. The enamel on the grinding surface app_ared to be about half an inch thick.

The doctor returned just as a large dish of delicious fricassed chicken was placed on the table. Beidelman and his wife pressed the doctor to take pot luck. The doctor accepted the invitation in an easy, off-hand manner, and the meal was partaken of without any unpleasant allusions.

Another discovery.

On leaving Beidelman's, the doctor informed.

ANOTHER DISCOVERY.

Sions.

ANOTHER DISCOVERY.

On leaving Beidelman's, the doctor informed the reporrer that he had heard that a farmer named Alexander D. Carey, living about a mile off up among the hills, had dug out a shoulder blade of the monster from the bank. Old Epizoot was taken from the stable, where he had refused to partake of a plentiful mess of cats that had been placed before him, although he had certainly increased in bulk. Even the doctor began to doubt whether the horse would live to accomplish his short journey. Old Epizoot had clear grit, however, and paddled on until his day's work was finished.

On reaching Mr. Carey's, it was found that instead of a collar bone, he had only two fragments of the jaw, about a foot in length, six inches wide, and about two inches thick. They were only parts of the outside covering of the jaw. The finding of these pieces confirmed the doctor's opinion that the bulk of the skeleton still lies buried in the bank. The river is high now from the heavy fall rains, rendering it impossible to make a successful exhumation.

As soon as it will be safe to do so the doctor says that he will proceed with the work. In the mean time the doctor will correspond with eminent professors of geology, giving the facts of the wonderful relics.

Both the doctor and Mr. Beidelman have promised to keep The Sun informed of any new developments in this remarkable discovery.

INSURANCE RATES INCREASED

The New Rates Ordered by the Underwriters

to Take Effect To-day. Yesterday afternoon the Fire Underwriters voted to advance the insurance rates from twenty to forty per cent. on all classes of buildings, without any discount whatever, with the exception of a commission of five per cent., to be allowed to insurance brokers only. The following are the new rates: First class buildings, 45c. per \$100; second class buildings,

The following are the new rates: First class buildings, 45c. per \$100; second class buildings, 60c. per \$100. The above to be sixty feet and under in height. For buildings over sixty feet in height an additional charge will be made of ten cents for every ten feet or fraction.

For buildings with skylight openings in the roof a further charge of 10c. will be made. Manard of a further charge of 10c. will be made. Manard of a further charge of 10c. will be made. Manard of a further charge of 10c. will be made. Manard of a further charge of 10c. will be made. The subject to any additional charge, except as regards height.

For frame Mansards, an additional charge of 50c. will be made. Where a building contains hazardous merchandise 10c. additional will be charged, and if the merchandise is extra hazardous, an additional charge of 20c. will be made. The rates on storage, tobacco and provision warehouses, will be increased by 10c.; churches, 10c. additional; retail stocks in dwelling houses, 10c. additional; lumber yards, 25c. additional; naval store sheds, tea, and frame sheds, 50c. additional; stave yards, 50c. additions. Fire risks on ocean steamers to and from New York, which were never specifically rated before, will now be five per cent. The above rates, without rebate to insured, will go into effect to-day.

Seventh Regiment-The Old Third Company

-A Brilliant Reception.
On Saturday evening, C Company, Seventh Regiment, gave a very social and entertaining reception in their room at the armory, and although the night was bleak and disagreeable the room was filled with a numerous and merry the room was filled with a numerous and merry party. Till a late hour the armory resonated with the echoes of music, song, and stories, and the recollections of the good old days of former years were once more revived. Indeed, there is no company in the regiment that has better material in it than the Third, and the increased activity manifested of late by the members bids fair to sustain its honorable record. During the entire vening a hounteons supply of refreshments was partaken of by the guests. The constant clink of the Opera plasses for the evening?" might have led one to suppose that he was at the opera, although the generous hospitality of the company showed that it was not an entertainment for lucre. After an overture, Mr. Mr. H. Pope recited a very pretty piece entitled the

How Mr. Froude Would Deal With his Critics. Before beginning his third lecture in

Before beginning his third lecture in Boston, on Monday evening, Mr. Froude delivered the following challenge to those who have accused him of bad faith in his treatment of historical documents:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I feel it my duty in view of the manner in which my lectures have been received in this country, to say a word to you who honor me with your presence at my lectures in defense of myself and my books, which I am pleased to learn have had a somewhat extensive sale in this country. I am accused of bad faith in my treatment of historical documents, and it has been charged against me that I am not to be trusted, and that I am a dishonorable mao. It is impossible for me to repty in detail to the charges of inacuracy which have been made against me, and I have thereforedetermined to answer my assailants in the following mandetail to the charges of inacuracy which have been made against me, and I have thereforedetermined to answer my assailants in the following manner: It is a challenge exactly similar to that sent by me to the Sadurday Review some time since, in answer to some criticisms which had been made against me. Let my accusers select any number of pages from any of my historical works, one, two, three, or four hundred pages, as they may please, and submit them to the Keeper of the Records in England, with whom all historical documents are deposited. Let them then appoint a commission to examine and compare my works with these documents, and, in case their charges can be made good. I forever after to hold my peace and accept the dishonerd position to which they would now consign me. If they do not make good their charges, they to make me a public apology, retracting what they have said against me, the expenses of this commission to be borne by me. As a writer who has done his best to tell the truth, I think it simply justice that this challenge should settle the question of the accuracy of my writings.

Is Grant a Candidate for a Third Term

From the St. Louis Times.

Pending the late election, Gen. Grant was asked, and the question was repeated threo-times, whether he would, if elected follow the example of Gen. Washington, and refuse to be a candidate for a third term. He declined to an-swer. Mr. Wilson, candidate for the Vice-Presi-dency on the same ticket with him, also declined to express an opinion in regard to the matter.

From the Remarks of Brinkerhoff of Ohio to the Denid cratic and Liberal Conference at Columbus, Nov. 15. Mr. Brinkerhoff, being called upon, referred to the rapid progress of the Grant oligarchy, the increased danger to our institutions, and the certainty that the movement to make Grant President for life was already inaugurated. From the Speech of Senator Thurman to the Same Conference.

Judge Thurman concluded by solemnly assuring his hearers that Gen. Grant was certain to be the candidate of the consolidated capitalists for the third term. They wanted no other Administration than the one which he gave them. They would willingly elect him for life. No man in the Republican party could beat Grant. "Old Appomattox" was good enough for them. Blaine and Morton would be powelless to defeat him in 1876.

A \$7,000 Verdict against a Railroad. Dr. Newton, an old physician of Brooklyn, ued the Brooklyn City Railroad Company for \$10,000 damages for injuries received last May. The planti-was endeavoring to get on one of the open cars of the company in Fulton arenue, when the guard which it took hold of, having been previously broken, came of the fell upon the pavement, by which he was an had-injured that he became paralyzed. The jury yesterds gave him a verdict of \$7,000.

The Mutual Benefit Savings Bank, in the SUN